A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS GIEYSZTORIA (PLATYHELMINTHES, RHABDOCOELA, DALYELLIIDAE) FROM CHINA

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Abstract A new species, Gieysztoria wuyishanensis Wang et Lai, sp. nov., of the genus Gieysztoria (Platyhelminthes, Rhabdocoela, Dalyelliidae) was described in this paper.

Holotype PLA-G0001, Jiuqu Stream (27°44'N, 118°1'E), Mt. Wuyi, Nanping City, Fujian Province, China, May 2005. Paratype PLA-G0002, same data as holotype. All the type specimens were collected by ZHANG Yu (College of Life Science, Shenzhen University) and deposited in National Zoological Museum, Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China.

Description (Figs 1 \sim 9). Body length 1 290 \sim 1 410 μm . This species has a slightly applanate head and a long tapering tail. It's cylindrical-like at the middle of the body, with circular and brown spots over the dorsal side .

The sclerotic stylet (length 240 µm) possessed the typical characteristics of subgroup Falcatae within Inaequales of genus Gievatoria. This new species consisted of two stalks (sk) of different lengths which were interconnected by a broad cross-connection (cc). 5 spines extending out towards posterior end of the 2 stalks, and according to the nomenclature which was established by Van Steenkiste et al., 2012 of different spines, they were named s1, s2, s3, s6 and s7, respectively. In particular, s2 was the main diagnostic characteristic of Falcatae. The s2 had a thick and

strong hooked spine, with a similar discription to raptor claw.

Two testes are ventro-laterally located in caudal body, and usually at both side of the intestine.

Habitat. The new species was found among the waterweeds in Jiuqu Stream, Mt. Wuyi, Fujian Province, China. Water temperature was 18 °C; pH 7. 8.

Etymology. The species was named after the locality Mt. Wuyi where the type specimens were collected; adjective.

Remarks. Gieysztoria wreyishanensis sp. nov., a species belonging to Rhabdocoela, Dalyelliidae, Gieysztoria, Inaequales, Falcatae, was reported in China for the first time. There have been 9 species of Falcatae recorded worldwide and the new species had maximum similarity to G. stokesi (2012) comparing the stylet morphology. However, there were still some differentia. The stylet of G. stokesi was 115 µm long with 4 spines (s1, s2, s3 and s6), while the stylet of G. wuyishanensis Wang et Lai, sp. nov. was 240 µm long with 5 spines (s1, s2, s3, s6, s7). The number of spines as well as the overall length was sharply different. Compared with G. stokesi, G. wwyishanensis sp. nov. had I more spine s7, and the overall lengh of stylet was more than twice of G. stokesi. Therefore, the diagnostic characteristic of the new species was quite

Key words Platyhelminthes, Rhabdocoela, Gieysztoria, Falcatae, new species, oriental realm, China.

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杰氏涡虫属一新种 (扁形动物门,单肠目,达氏科)

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摘 要 报道单肠目达氏科杰氏涡虫属 1 新种, 武夷山杰氏涡虫 Gieysdoria unyishanensis Wang et Lai, sp. nov., 隶属于杰氏涡虫属异刺群钩刺亚群, 该亚群涡虫在中国属首次报道。标本由张宇于 2005 年 5 月 6 日采自福建省南平市武夷山九曲溪 (27°45′N, 118°1′E) 的溪边水草间, 水温 18 ℃, pH 7.8。详细描述了新种形态特征, 所有标本保存于中国科学院动物研究所。

关键词 扁形动物门,单肠目,杰氏涡虫属,钩刺亚群,新种,东洋界,中国. 中图分类号 Q959.151.2

杰氏涡虫属 Gieystoria 涡虫在分类学上隶属于扁 形动物门 Platyhelminthes, 单肠目 Rhabdocoela 达氏 科 Dalyelliidae, 是典型的三胚层动物, 体长约为 1 mm, 分布于淡水的底栖动物。迄今, 该属涡虫全 球已记载 89 种 (Tyler et al., 2012; Van Steenkiste et al., 2012)。骨质交配刺是杰氏涡虫属内物种鉴定的 关键分类性状, Luther (1955) 基于其形态学特征, 将杰氏涡虫属内物种分为两个群, 等刺群 Aequales 和异刺群 Inaequales。等刺群骨质交配刺上通常具1 个近端"腰带",远端附着许多形态大小相似的刺。 异刺群骨质交配刺上的刺大小与形状不同, 进一步 细分成3个亚群、即窗孔亚群 Fenestratae、辐射亚群 Radiatae 和异型亚群 Aberrantes。窗孔亚群的交配刺 近端的环带上有1个或多个开孔,辐射亚群交配刺 呈辐射状对称,"腰带"没有开孔,异型亚群交配刺 结构具多样性 (Luther, 1955; Damborenea et al., 2005)。近期有研究认为、异刺群内3个亚群的界定 不很清晰,存在重叠现象,有些物种同时具备2个亚 群的鉴别特征,为此,建立了1个新的亚群,钩刺亚 群 Falcatae (Van Steenkiste et al., 2012)。

钩刺亚群主要特征是骨质交配器游离端具有多根形态各异的粗刺, Van Steenkiste et al., 分别将其命名为粗刺1~粗刺8 (stylet spines 1-stylet spines 8;以下简称 s1~s8), 其中 s2 具有 1 个大而粗壮的钩状刺,类似于猛禽的爪,是钩刺亚群的关键鉴别特征;其环带演变为 1 个或 2 个含纤维的柄 (stylet stalk);如果阴茎刺近端有 2 个柄,它们之间通过 1 个宽的横枝 (stylet cross-connection) 连接在一起;第 2 个特征是,存在由不同数目的外形相似的片刺组合的 1 个盘状刺 (plate-like spines)。钩刺亚群全球已记载9种 (Van Steenkiste, Van Mulken and Artois et al., 2012; Reisinger, 1933; Ruebush & Hayes, 1939; Young, 1977)。

中国大陆在动物地里上横跨东洋界和古北界。 21 世纪以来, 中国在东洋界已发现淡水单肠目涡虫 计3 科 5 属 11 种。其中盲扁虫科 Typhloplanidae (Graff, 1905) 背睾涡虫属 Phaenocora 1 种 (汪安泰, 孙源, 2011); 多囊科 Polycystididae (Graff, 1905) 旋口涡虫属 Gyratrix (Ehrenberg, 1831) 1 种 (汪安 泰, 邓利, 2005); 达氏科 Dalyelliidae (Graff, 1905) 3 属 9 种 (汪安泰, 2004; 汪安泰, 吴海龙, 2005a, b, 2008; 汪安泰, 邓利, 2006; 张小英等, 2010)。 其中, 隶属于杰氏涡虫属的有深圳杰氏涡虫 Gieysztoria shenzhensis (Wang & Wu, 2005)、丽杰氏涡 虫 G. pulchra (Wang & Deng, 2006) 和大变杰氏涡 虫九刺亚种 G. macrovariata 9-spinosa (Luther, 1955; 汪安泰, 邓利, 2006), 前1种属于辐射亚群, 后2种 属于异形亚群。本文对采集于福建省武夷山的1种 杰氏涡虫进行仔细鉴定,确定为杰氏涡虫属1新种, 具有钩刺亚群典型的鉴别特征, 在中国属首次发现。 在动物地理上属于东洋界。

1 材料和方法

正模是整装片标本,使用 F. A. A. 固定液 (75% 酒精 85 ml; 甲醇 10 ml; 冰醋酸 5 ml) 固定,H. E. 整体染色,梯度酒精脱水,二甲苯透明,中性树胶封片。用于切片的标本用 Bouin 氏液固定 6 h,石蜡包埋,连续切片(切片厚 6 μm),用苏木精染色,曙红复染。副模是用乳酸酚分离出的骨质阴茎。活体标本在 Leica MZ 16 研究型体视显微镜下观察,Leica DC 300 数码专用相机拍照。装片及内部结构在 Olympus BX 51 显微镜下观察,DP 72 数码专用相机拍照。应用 Photoshop 7.0 编辑数码图版,参照数码图片绘制模式图。本文骨质交配器游离端粗刺的命名参照 Van Steenkiste 等的分类方法 (Van Steenkiste et al., 2012)。

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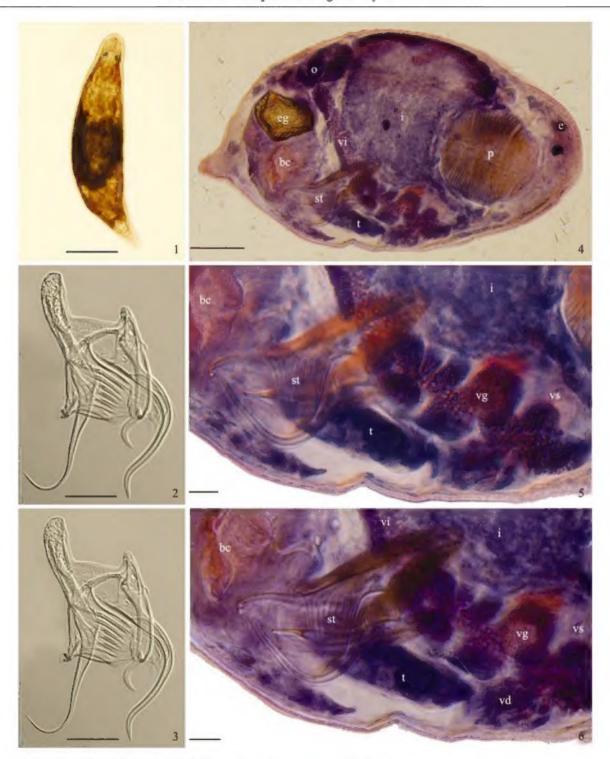


图 1~6 武夷山杰氏涡虫,新种 Gieyatoria unyishanensis Wang et Lai, sp. nov.

1. 活体照片 (photographed in life) 2~3. 交配刺 (stylets) 4. 整装片 (whole specimen) 5~6. 生殖器官 (copulatory apparatus) bc. 交配囊 (bursa copulatrix) e. 眼 (eye) eg. 卵 (egg) i. 肠 (intestines) o. 卵巢 (ovary) p. 咽 (pharynx) st. 阴茎 (stylet) t. 精巢 (testis) vi. 卵黄腺 (vitellaria) vd. 输精管 (vas deferens) vg. 颗粒囊 (vesicula granulorum) vs. 储精囊 (vesicuta seminalis) 比例尺 (scale bars): 1 = 300 μm, 2~3,5~6 = 50 μm, 4 = 100 μm

- 2 武夷山杰氏涡虫,新种 Gieysztoria wuyishanensis Wang et Lai, sp. nov. (图1~9)
- 2.1 模式标本

正模 PLA-G0001,整体压片, H. E.染色, 脱水后封片的整装片标本。由张宇于 2005 年 5 月 6 采集自福建省南平市武夷山九曲溪 (27°44′N, 118°1′E) 的溪边水草间 (水温 18 ℃, pH 7.8)。副模 PLA-

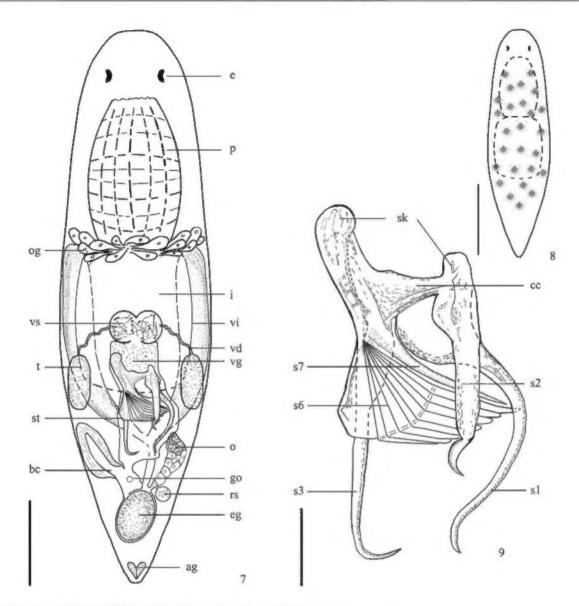


图7~9 武夷山杰氏涡虫,新种 Gieysztoria wwyishanensis Wang et Lai, sp. nov.

7. 腹面观 (ventral view) 8. 整体形态 (body in whole) 9. 阴茎 (stylet) bc. 交配囊 (bursa copulatrix) cc. 阴茎横枝 (stylet cross-connection) ag. 黏液腺 (adhesive glands) e. 眼 (eye) eg. 卵 (egg) i. 肠 (intestines) go. 生殖孔 (gonopore) o. 卵巢 (ovary) og. 食管腺 (oesophagical glands) p. 咽 (pharynx) rs. 受精囊 (receplaculum seminalis) $s_1 - s_3$, $s_6 - s_7$. 阴茎刺 (stylet spines) sk. 阴茎柄部 (stylet stalk) st. 阴茎 (stylet) t. 精巢 (testis) vi. 卵黄腺 (vitellaria) vd. 输精管 (vas deferens) vg. 颗粒囊 (vesicula granulorum) vs. 储精囊 (vesicuta seminalis) 比例尺 (scale bars): 7 = 200 μm, 8 = 400 μm, 9 = 50 μm

G0002,乳酸酚分离,骨质交配器整装片标本,采集记录同正模。所有模式标本保存于中国科学院动物研究所。

2.2 形态特征

外部特征 武夷山杰氏涡虫成熟个体体长 1 290~1410 μm,身体中部宽 340~350 μm。头部略扁,中部呈圆柱状,尾部较尖,呈长锥形。表皮密布纤毛,体背有一些圆形的棕色斑(图 1,8)。眼点由许多黑色素球形成,位于体前端,近肾形,眼间距 33 μm, 眼至体侧边距 53 μm。眼周围有脑神经结。

眼之后有近似椭圆形的咽(220×200) µm,约占身体 1/3。咽前端有多个乳头突起。咽后连接肠道。咽与肠的交接处外围具大而明显的咽(其它结构见图 2)。

生殖系统 雌雄同体。雌性生殖系统由卵巢、输卵管、子宫、受精囊、交配囊、卵黄腺、生殖腔与生殖孔组成。卵巢1个,位于近尾部的体背侧,有1根短的输卵管,以"Y"形分别连接子宫和受精囊;受精囊是1个充满精子的球形。子宫的另一端与生殖腔相连。交配囊1个,由肌肉组织构成,呈长

椭圆囊状 (95×85) μm,囊腔内皮附有单层柱状细胞,开口于生殖腔。卵黄腺2条,呈棒状 (430 μm),前端粗后端略细,位于身体背部两侧,左右卵黄腺向后延伸,愈合为卵黄总管,通往子宫;整装片标本卵黄腺有短的分枝。生殖孔1个,位于生殖腔的腹侧,开口于体外。子宫囊状,常含1个椭圆形的卵(80×120) μm。

雄性生殖系统由精巢、输精管、储精囊、颗粒囊、前列腺组织和骨质阴茎组成。精巢 1 对,位于消化道后端的腹侧,呈长卵形 (142×42) μm,各有 1 条输精管通往储精囊。储精囊 1 个,呈 2 个愈合的半球形,内充满精子,外被较厚的环肌。储精囊后紧接颗粒囊,其外侧分布有颗粒囊腺,颗粒囊后连接骨质阴茎,位于肠道后的腹侧。

骨质阴茎全长 240 μm, 基部呈不规则的"H"形 (图 2~3,9), 前端有 2 根含纤维的柄, 柄长分别为 75 μm 和 26 μm, 其基部通过横枝 (图 9)连接, 横枝与 2 柄共向后延伸出 5 根粗刺,分别为 s1、s2、s3、s6 与 s7,没有 s4 和 s5。横枝与短柄的后缘延伸出 s1 (165 μm),呈弓形弯曲,基部较宽,远端尖细。短柄后缘延伸出 s2,长 80 μm,基部略扁平粗壮,远端呈钩状 (鹰爪状)。长柄后缘延伸出 s3、s6 和 s7、s3 长138 μm,基部较粗,向远端逐渐变细,末端呈细钩状,向刺的垂直面弯曲,在装片标本过程中,s3 有向左或向右弯曲;s6 连接于长柄后缘外侧,呈盘状,向中部延伸出 8 根极薄的片状刺;s7 长 97 μm,从长柄与局部横枝的后缘,向另一侧斜向延伸,呈尖刺状。

词源: 新种种名源自生境地名"武夷山", 形容词。

3 讨论

3.1 分类讨论

达氏科 Dalyelliidae (Graff, 1905) 杰氏涡虫属 Gieysztoria 分为异刺群 Inaequaled 与等刺群 Aequales (Luther, 1955), 其中异刺群分为 3 个亚群: 窗孔亚群 Fenestrata 辐射亚群 Radiatae 异型亚群 (Aberrantes, Luther, 1955; Damborenea et al., 2005)。Van Steenkiste et al. (2012) 对上述 3 个亚群从形态学上进行了分析,认为 3 个亚群的分类不是很严谨,并提出 1 个新的亚群,即钩刺亚群 (Falcatae, Van Steenkiste et al., 2012),现已记载的有 Gieysztoria thienemanni (Reisinger, 1933)、G.

okugawai (Ruebush & Hayes, 1939)、G. kolasai、G. saganae (Young, 1977)、G. garudae (Van Steenkiste, Van Mulken and Artois, 2012)、G. ramayana (Van Steenkiste, Van Mulken and Artois, 2012)、G. ashokae (Van Steenkiste, Van Mulken and Artois, 2012)、G. stokesi (Van Steenkiste and Artois, 2012)和G. ruluensis (Van Steenkiste and Artois, 2012)。新种经比较,属于杰氏涡虫属 Gieystoria 异刺群 (Inaequaled, Luther, 1955)钩刺亚群 Falcatae。钩刺亚群涡虫在中国属首次发现。

新种与钩刺亚群所有物种比较, Gieysztoria kolasai 和 G. saganae 的骨质交配刺发育较为原始。与武夷山 杰氏涡虫 G. www.shanensis sp. nov. 差异极为显著; G. ashokae 和 G. zuluensis 只有 1 个阴茎柄部, G. garudae 交配刺的粗刺 s3 与 s4 表面边缘有明显锯齿, 新种具 2个柄部,粗刺表面光滑,与上述3种差异显著;G. thienemanni 的 so 刺呈条形, G. wryishanensis Wang et Lai, sp. nov.的s6为盘状刺,基部呈扇形,短且宽, 二者差异显著: G. ramayana 骨质阴茎刺长度与宽度 接近,基部较短,整体短且宽,与新种差异显著; G. okugawai 的 s2 呈 "S" 形, 新种 s2 近端 3/4 部分直 而粗壮, 远端呈典型的钩状, 二者的形态学特征差异 显著。G. stokesi 的骨质交配刺在形态学上与新种相 似度最高。G. stokesi 骨质阴茎全长 115 µm, 有 4 根 粗刺, 分别为 s1、s2、s3、s6。新种骨质交配刺较 大, 轴长达 240 µm, 远端有 5 根粗刺, 分别为 s1、 s2、s3、s6、s7。这两个种的s2都为明显钩状,长度 相差不大。G. wuyishanensis 相比 G. stokesi 多 1 根 S7, 且总体长度相差近1倍,鉴别特征明显(表1),故 命名新种。

3.2 地理分布比较

全球记录的杰氏涡虫属异刺群钩刺亚群物种均分布于淡水,在动物地理方面分别分布于古北界、澳洲界、东洋界和埃塞俄比亚界。其中古北界仅有Gieysztoria okugawai,分布于日本;澳洲界仅有G. stohesi,分布于澳大利亚;埃塞俄比亚界有3种;G. zuluensis分布于南非,G. kolasai和G. saganae分布于肯尼亚;东洋界已记录4种:G. garudae、G. ashokae、G. ramayana分布于印度,G. thienemanni分布于印度尼西亚。新种分布于中国福建省,在动物地理上属于东洋界。

表 1 新种与近似种骨质交配刺的形态学比较

Table 1. Keratose stylet morphometric comparison of Gieusztoria unsyishanensis Wang et Lai, sp. nov. and G. stokesi.

特征 Characteristics	武夷山杰氏涡虫,新种 G. unnyishanensis Wang et Lai, sp. nov.	斯托克斯杰氏涡虫 G. stokesi Van Steenkiste and Artois, 2012
交配刺长度	240 µm	115 pm
粗刺数量	5 根	4 根
s1 *	1€ 165 µm	₭ 85 µm
s2 *	80 μm	69. 4 µm. * *
s3 *	138 µm	75 µm
s6 *	盘状	盘状
s7 *	97 µm	无

注: *参照 Van Steenkiste et al. (2012) 对钩刺亚群内阴茎粗刺的命名方法; ** 作者对 Van Steenkiste 等 (2012), 图 4A 测量.

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